THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9448. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, March 18, 1782.

GEOGRAPHY.

This Day is Published, and Sold by JOHN AINSLIE, at the Head of Borthwick's Close,

A NEW ATLAS, for inſtructing Youth in the Science of Geography, by J. Young, M. A. Teacher of Mathematics in Edinburgh. Price, with Letter-preſs Deſcription, One Guinea.

J. AINSLIE has juſt received from London a Map of the Iſland of Minorca, with a view of Port Mahon, and St Philip's Caſtle, &c.; price 2 s. — Alſo, Diſſected Maps of Europe, Aſia, Africa, America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, price 10 s. 6 d.;—and Geographical Games of Europe and Scotland, calculated for the amuſement of young Gentlemen and Ladies, price 4 s. with Totum and Travellers.

TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN AITCHISON, at his Tea and Spirit Warehouſe, third ſhop below the head of the Middle Flesh-market Cloſe, Edinburgh, has juſt now on hand, a Stock of exceeding fine BLACK and GREEN TEAS, purchaſed at the laſt ſales, all in the original packages, and which, he flatters himſelf, will be found preferable to any that has been offered to the Public for this ſome time.

Bohea,	4 s. 6 d. per lib.	Fineſt Congo,	7 s. 6 d.
Fine ditto,	5 s. 0	Souchong,	8 s. to 8 s. 6 d.
Congo,	6 s. 0	Hyſon Green,	12 s.
Fine ditto,	7 s. 0	Fineſt ditto,	14 s.
Fine old Aquavitæ,		3 s. 6 d. per gallon.	
Geneva,		4 s. 4 d. ditto.	

N. B. J. Aitchison has alſo on hand a few Flitches of fine BACON, to be ſold at 4 d. per pound in whole flitches.

A SALE OF TEAS.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, has preſently on hand a large ſtock of BLACK and GREEN TEAS, in the original packages, as purchaſed at the laſt ſale of the Eaſt India Company, which will be found of a much ſuperior quality to any that has been ſold for ſome time paſt.

The preſent prices are, Fine Congo, 8 s. per lib.—Souchong, 8 s. 6 d. to 9 s.—Fineſt Hyſon, 14 s.

Alſo Foreign Spirits and Wines at the loweſt prices.

EDUCATION FOR GIRLS AT SALTON.

MRS GRAHAM, with a qualified Aſſiſtant, has opened a ſchool for the education of Girls in all kinds of needle work uſually taught, particularly, Plain and Coloured Seam, Mantua-making, Millinery Work, all kinds of Lace Working, and Knitting Stockings, and in Waſhing and Dreſſing; all which, with bed and board, ſhe affords at the rate of 3 l. per quarter.—Parents may depend on the utmoſt attention to the moral and religious education, and the decency and neatneſs of their children.

Mrs Graham's School is alſo open for day ſcholars, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the above branches of education, at 2 s. 6 d. per quarter.

They will all have acceſs to maſters, who will teach them reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Apply to Mr George Jolly in the Canongate, and Mrs Wilkie, Old Aſſembly Cloſe, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

TO THE OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA COLLEGE, RESIDING IN NORTH BRITAIN.

WHEREAS ſeveral Out Penſioners, *who*, upon the late examination by Mr North, were found fit for duty, and, in conſequence thereof, were ordered to attend at Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Perth, Aberdeen, or Inverneſs, upon the reſpective days mentioned in the order, as publiſhed in the different Edinburgh news-papers in December laſt, have hitherto neglected to appear, in obedience to this order.

Theſe are therefore to acquaint all ſuch to repair to Edinburgh upon the 8th day of May next, where they will apply to the Brigade Major, and receive orders from him; with certification to all ſuch as ſhall then neglect to appear, that they will be ſtruck off from the Penſion Liſt.

If any of theſe Out Penſioners are unable to attend by ſickneſs or other cauſes, they muſt ſend certificates properly atteſted, mentioning the reaſons of their inability.

Given at Edinburgh, this 16th day of March 1782.

ALEX. MACKAY, Lt. Gen.

By the General's Command,

M. RAMSAY, Dep. Adjt. Gen.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHERRAS an invidious perſon, from intereſted motives, has circulated a report, That the Printing Business, carried on by my lately deceaſed nephew Robert Murray, was to be given up, and has ſolicited the cuſtomers to withdraw their buſineſs; I think it my duty, as Truſtee-executor, to intimate to the Public in general, and my particular Friends, That there never was any ſuch intention, and that the buſineſs of Printing, in all its branches, will be carried on as formerly, and, has reaſon to hope, to the ſatisfaction of all his employers, as proper perſons, bred in that line, will have a concern in the houſe.

Wm. GORDON, Bookseller.

N. B. Orders as formerly will be taken in, and duly cared for, at his Shop, Parliament-ſquare; where the SALE of BOOKS continues, and printed Catalogues delivered.

Among which are,

Many uncommon and rare Books.
A very complete collection of the Scots Law.
Some good editions of the Claſſics.
Hiſtories of Great-Britain and Foreign Nations, Voyages, &c.
A large collection of Miſcellanies, &c. &c.

Smith's Land, Monday.

RUTHVEN BLECHFIELD, near Perth, 1782.

MELISS, BARLAND and CO. will Bleach this ſeaſon at the following prices:

900 and under, at	2 d. per yard.	1700, and all above,	5 d. per yard.
1000 and 1100,	2½ d.	Diapers,	3 d.
1200	3 d.	Fine Tweels and Damaſk,	4 d.
1300 and 1400,	3½ d.	Long Lawns and Cambricks,	3 d.
1500,	4 d.		
1600	4½ d.		

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Intakers for this Field:

David Beatſon hoſier, front of the Exchange, } Edinburgh.
James Stone weaver, Croſſcauſeway, }
Ninian Cuningham weaver, Citadel, Leith.
Robert Hutton merchant, Dunfermline.
William Paterſon merchant, Kinroſs.
Andrew Fernie merchant, Newburgh.
John Dron weaver, Auchtermuchty.
John Webſter merchant, Coupar Fife.
Patrick Hunter merchant } Dundee.
George Mitchel weaver, Neithergate, }
Charles Allan merchant, Arbroath.
James Watſon merchant, Montroſe.
John Ferrier merchant, Brechin.
David Mann, junior, Forfar.
James M'Phail, Wick in Caithneſs.
James Peebles merchant, Inchſture.
David Blair merchant, Coupar Angus.
Thomas Duncan merchant, Alyth.
James Inches merchant, Dunkeld.
Robert M'Intyre merchant, Crieff.
John Biſſet, } Perth.
George Blaikie, }
Thomas Barland, }
And at the Field.

At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. The Public may depend on having their cloth whitened in the beſt and ſafeſt manner, and quickly returned; the field being well ſupplied with the fineſt ſpring water.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Tueſday, March* 11.

"The Houſe of Commons met to-day principally to receive the report of the taxes, which, upon being brought up by Mr Ord, Lord *Mahon* roſe, and objected in part to the additional tax laid upon ſalt. His Lordſhip ſaid, that an immenſe quantity of Barilla ſalt was annually uſed in making of ſoap; and he truſted that the ſalt expended in the manufacturing that article would be exempted from the duty, as it only paid a very heavy one in ſoap; and this his Lordſhip thought might very eaſily be done, by permitting the revenue officers to take an account of, and ſurvey ſuch ſalt as ſhould be uſed in that way. His Lordſhip ſaid, he merely threw out thus much on the ſubject, in hopes that the noble Lord in the blue ribbon (Lord North) would take it up, being free, however, at the ſame time to declare, that, if he did not do it, he would himſelf undertake it at ſome future day.

Sir *George Yonge* diſliked the additional taxes of the noble Lord. Indeed, he ſhould have objected to any new ones. If the exigencies of public affairs were ſuch as rendered farther burthens neceſſary upon the people, he thought an encreaſe of old taxes far preferable to additional or experimental ones: The Honourable Baronet very ſtrongly objected to the tax on policies, and to that on waggons, and particularly to that laid on all places of public amuſement. With reſpect to the theatres, he thought they were the laſt places to be taxed, as people ought not to be checked in their recreations. They were all the day long, perhaps, labouring to ſupport themſelves and their families, and it was very impolitic to ſet a tax-gatherer upon them on their going to the theatre, where they hoped for a while to bury their cares of the ſtate, and to forget the heavy taxes with which they were loaded. Nor did he think it would be a productive tax. People, as they were accuſtomed to do, would ruſh into the theatres, upon the doors being opened; and, for his part, he did not ſee how the tax could very well be gathered. The Hon. Bart. obſerved, that it had, in the worſt of times, been held politic, to exclude the places of public amuſement from taxation; and he thought the rule had better be adhered to at preſent; for he ſhould not wonder, if the breaking through it ſhould be found to break the public peace, and create general murmur and diſcontent.

The Honourable Baronet reminded the miniſter of the reports received from the Commiſſioners of accounts, and hoped, that ſomething would be done in conſequence of their being laid before the Houſe, for the getting in the balances they ſtated to be due to the Public, would bring more money into the Public Treaſury, than all the taxes put together. If this ſhould be done, the people would receive ſome ſatisfaction; but what was perhaps more material for them to know, was, How long the preſent unnatural war was likely to continue? or, Whether there was, or was not, any real intention of putting an end to it?—for, till the Public knew that, they would never be brought to part with their money, without every oppoſition to it the conſtitution would allow them to make.

Mr *Huſſey* attacked the noble Lord in the blue ribbon (Lord North) with uncommon violence, for having left a deficiency on the laſt year's accompt, of 558,000l. to be defrayed by the ſupplies of the preſent year, eſpecially as the money to do it had been raiſed at compound intereſt.

Lord *North* juſtified himſelf, by the neceſſities of the times, and allowed they were exceedingly oppreſſive on the ſubject, though he had a tax *in petto*, which would produce 800,000l. a-year.

Mr *Duncombe* and Lord *John Cavendiſh* ſeverally repreſented the tax on waggons as a very unwiſe and oppreſſive tax, and ſaid it would be a very ſevere and cruel check upon agriculture. They therefore earneſtly intreated the noble Lord (Lord North) to reconſider it.

Lord *North* thought the thanks of the Houſe particularly due to thoſe who favoured him with their obſervations on the taxes then under conſideration; and he held that on waggons to be well worthy the cloſeſt inveſtigation. He thought all its conſequences ought to be attended to, and he truſted that they would have their full weight. With reſpect to policies, his Lordſhip did not think the additional tax propoſed would deter people from inſuring. The noble Lord adverted to the reports of the Commiſſioners of Accompts; and pledged himſelf to the Committee, that every proper attention ſhould be paid to them.

With regard to the reſolution of Miniſtry, as to their further intentions reſpecting the war with America, he certainly could not but know, that peace was the general wiſh of Parliament. Under that impreſſion, ſuch ſteps had been taken to bring it about, as he truſted would well anſwer the end propoſed. What theſe ſhips were, he was not then at liberty to mention; it would by no means be proper, nor did he conceive the Houſe would require to know them. When they were informed of them, he was very ſure they would meet their approbation. All he could ſay at preſent was, that peace was the purſuit of Adminiſtration; and he hoped it would be obtained, but not upon any other terms than the preſent ſituation of things would be found to juſtify.

Sir *Edward Aſtley* reprobated in ſevere terms the laying a tax upon theatres, and permitting lottery-office keepers to game by authority, and cheat the people out of their money by inſuring. The Honourable Baronet only blamed the Miniſter for the additional duty on ſmall beer, and ſaid, it prevented the poor from brewing any longer at home in the country, and drove them from their families to the public houſes.

Sir *Grey Cooper* aſſured the Hon. Baronet, that his mind would ſoon be made perfectly eaſy as to lottery-office keepers, for that a bill to prevent them from inſuring would ſoon be paſſed the Houſe; and as to the additional tax on beer, it was not on common ſmall beer; and beſides, the country people and country victuallers were exempted from it.

Mr *Byng* hoped, that as the miniſter had a tax *in petto*, that would produce 800,000 l. a-year, he would think of no other tax, in caſe any one of thoſe propoſed ſhould not be productive.

Mr *Baker* objected very ſtrongly to the tax on policies, and repreſented it as liable to produce the worſt of conſequences.

After ſome further converſation, the report was agreed to, without any diviſion.

From the London Papers, March 12.

Paris, Feb. 26. Another armament is preparing at Breſt, which will conſiſt of 12,000 men, to be embarked on board 100 tranſports. As ſoon as M. de la Motthe Piquet, who is appointed to command it, returns, the whole will ſet ſail.

Utrecht, Feb. 27. The Emperor's intended journey to Florence will not take place, as his Imperial Majeſty is ſo afflicted with a diſorder in one of his eyes, that it is feared he will loſe it. A celebrated oculiſt is very ſoon expected at Vienna, whom the Queen of France had ſent from Paris to her illuſtrious brother.

Arnhem, March 2. In an aſſembly extraordinary of the county of Zutphen, held at Nimeguen on the 23d ult. on the propoſals of Mr Adams on the part of the Congreſs for a treaty of alliance and commerce with the republic of Holland, Baron Robert-Gaſpard-de-Capellen de Marſh not only ſpoke in favour of that meaſure, but delivered a written *advice* to the following purport:

"Noble and Mighty Lords,

"The underwritten thinks, upon the beſt foundation, and without fear of being contradicted, that it is high time to pay a ſerious attention to the offer and invitation, equally honourable and advantageous to this republic, of entering into a treaty of mutual connection and amity with the Thirteen Provinces of America, who have acquired freedom by the point of their ſword, and that conſequently the catagorical anſwer requeſted by their Miniſter, Mr Adams, ſhould become the object of your deliberation, that an immediate reſolution may be taken on our reſpective intereſts: He alſo is of opinion, that there ſhould be no manner of heſitation in this reſpect, and that the *uncertain* conſequences of the mediation of Ruſſia ought not to interfere when there was a proſpect of a *certain* advantage for the republic—That any further delay to join with a nation already ſo powerful, would be the cauſe of our countrymen loſing the opportunity of extending their commerce, and encreaſing their wealth.

"He alſo obſerves, that the prohibition made by the American States, of importing any of the Engliſh manufactured goods, by means of timely precautions, would give a new life to our own manufactures, which have for ſome time been in a very declining ſtate—that if the wiſh of the nation is not immediately complied with, its rulers would draw upon themſelves a general blame, as having ſpurned the benevolent offers of Providence; whilſt, on the contrary, the adopting of the propoſed meaſures would convince it that the ſaid rulers have their unfortunate country's intereſt at heart.

"The underwritten further declares, that he leaves the blame of that unpardonable neglect, in an inſtance ſo favourable to this republic, entirely upon the heads of thoſe whom it concerns, proteſting againſt all the fatal conſequences which muſt infallibly enſue from a further delay of entering into the above ſalutary meaſures. And for this reaſon he deſires that this his proteſt may be entered in the journals.

(Signed) R. G. Vandercapellen."

The Baron was anſwered by Mynheer Jacob d'Enguizen, and the former's propoſals objected to on the grounds that the motion was premature, as the Lords, the States of Holland, Weſt Friezeland, and Zealand, the three principal trading provinces, had not yet thought proper to come to any reſolution on that head.

Upon putting the matter to the vote at the requeſt of the Baron Van Capellen, he was left in the minority, and a copy delivered to him of his declaration.

Hague, March 3. It is known for a certainty, that Friſeland has determined that the Americans ſhould be acknowledged as forming a free and independent ſtate, and Mr Adams admitted in quality of miniſter from this new republic. His Excellency having purchaſed a houſe at the Hague, in order to reſide there at quitting Amſterdam, has occaſioned many conjectures.

LONDON.

The ſafe arrival of four Eaſt Indiamen from China, (a fifth expected daily), is a very fortunate event, as they came without convoy, and meant to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, but luckily were informed of a Dutch war, by a Portugueſe veſſel in the ſtraits of Sunda; they altered their reſolution, and plundered ſome Dutch ſettlements on the iſland of Sumatra, where they picked up about 100,000 dollars in ſpecie. The duties payable on the cargoes of theſe five ſhips will amount to above half a million, which is ſo far lucky for government, as well as the proprietors and underwriters.

It is ſaid that laſt week a letter was delivered to the Miniſter, which came through a very reſpectable channel, from one of the leading members of Congreſs; the principal purport of which was, to expreſs the readineſs of the Congreſs to treat with this country on *honourable* and *pacific* terms, ſtating at the ſame time, that this reſolution had originated in ſome ſtrong objections which had ariſen to the conduct of the French, ſince the capitulation at York Town.

The failure of the Houſe of Brown and Collinſon, and Co. is one of the greateſt ſhocks credit has had during the war, and will probably be attended with more extenſive ruin to individuals than even the breaking of Fordyce, the dreadful event of which is recent in every perſon's memory. The banks at Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Briſtol, and in Cornwall, kept caſh with them, and having purchaſed for their cuſtomers the greateſt part of the Iriſh tontine, and had a conſtant ſum of 150,000 l. the intereſt of annuities paſſing through their hands, they were eſteemed to have a weekly circulation of 200,000 l. On a meeting of the bankers, they were offered an advance of 60,000 l. but the anſwer was, that the ſum was too trifling to be of any uſe, and the deranged ſtate of their affairs was ſuch, that no more was offered to be lent. Lord Sandwich, and other great men in office kept accounts with them.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Wednesday, March* 13.

Earl Mansfield sat as Speaker for the Lord Chancellor.

The Stourbridge Canal bill, the Stourbridge Road bill, and the Oakhampton Road bill, were read a third time and passed.

The bill for adding Commissioners names to the land-tax act, the dock-yard compensation bill, the Stone road bill, and the Sheffield road bill, were reported.

Counsel were called to the bar, to be heard on the appeal, wherein John Thomson, of Leith, merchant, was appellant, George Buchanan, and others, underwriters of a policy of insurance on the ship Grizzy, of Leith, respondents, when, after a full hearing of counsel on both sides, the interlocutor complained of was reversed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, March* 13.

Sir *George Yonge* having mentioned his intention, in last Wednesday's debate, of opposing the tax upon places of public entertainment,

Mr *Sheridan* declared, he had determined to avoid saying a single word on the subject, as it was an awkward and embarrassing circumstance for any Member to speak in opposition to a tax, when he happened to be materially concerned in the object of it. If he alone were interested, perhaps he should have taken no measure whatever on the subject; but as a very extensive property of others, as well as the welfare of numbers employed in that property, were concerned, it would be unjust to them, and an abuse of their personal confidence in him, were he to be inactive in the matter. It was not, however, his intention to trouble the House with opposing it then; he meant to pursue a very fair method in laying before the noble Lord at the head of the Treasury, his objections in writing, with a real and candid state of the question. The product of the tax was but a trifle to the public, in comparison of the injury it would do to private property, and the oppression with which it must be collected. As to the mode of gathering it, proposed by the noble Lord, he could assure him, it was perfectly impracticable. Were he to encrease the number of Stampers fifty fold, and pay them with half the product of the tax, it would be impossible for them to execute the duty. He would not speak so freely on the absurdity of the idea and object of this tax, if he thought it had been a plan of the noble Lord's, adopted on due deliberations, enquiry, and information on the subject: But he rather supposed it to be the hasty suggestion of some subaltern in the Stamp-Office, and somewhat carelessly consented to by the noble Lord. Before he sat down, Mr Sheridan said, he could not help observing, that, before such infinite employment had been thought of for the Stamp-Office, it would have been but judicious in the noble Lord to have provided, that the office of a stamper should be no longer a sinecure place, to a number of men appointed by the Lords of the Treasury in rotation, and who being excused all duty, the public are put to the additional expence of those officers who really execute the business.

From the London Papers, March 14.

LONDON

We are extremely happy to have it in our power at last to announce the most fortunate occurrence to the Public that has taken place during the whole distressful prosecution of the unjust and impracticable war with our brethren in America—THE DISSOLUTION OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.——The Right Honourable Lord *North*, who has been long the master-link which kept the other parts of the ministerial chain together, waited upon his Majesty, yesterday evening, at Buckingham House, and, after a long conference, prevailed upon his Majesty to accept the seals of his employment, as First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and after that, set off immediately for his house at Bushy Park, to enjoy there the retirement, which, he has often said in the House, "his soul panted for."——We sincerely hope he will enjoy, in this retreat, every comfort we wish him, and which, as a private individual, we believe him to deserve: but his political dissolution must, for various reasons, prove one of the happiest events that this country ever experienced. If there is an individual in the kingdom who wishes to see the Minister of this country once more in the possession of the confidence of the people, he must rejoice at the present event, for no man can lose it so entirely as his Lordship had done, because no man can be the conductor of measures, the effects of which can be equally destructive to the country, there not remaining by any means so much to lose as we have been already deprived of. If there is an individual in the country who wishes for peace with America, he must rejoice at it, for the Americans have declared often, and always with every appearance of determination and solemnity, that they never would treat with any administration in this country, over which Lord North presided, or of which he was a part. If there is an individual in this country who wishes us to triumph over our natural enemies, he must also rejoice at this occurrence, because the only possible means of effecting that event is by an accommodation with America, and that could never have taken place under the government of the late Premier. There is some reason therefore to apply to the feelings and conviction of every disinterested man, for concurring in the joy and satisfaction of this change, and no doubt it will be nearly universal.

Lord Sandwich has not yet delivered his seals, but it is expected he will do it this evening, or to-morrow at farthest. After that, the whole remaining body will depart together, the Chancellor excepted, whom his Majesty has pitched upon for the formation of his new plan of administration, and for the appointment of the several individuals. The whole arrangement has not been yet made, but we have reason to believe the principal parts of it will be as follow:

First Lord of the Treasury, Marquis of Rockingham.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Fox.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Grafton.
Secretary for the American department, Lord Shelburne.

The immediate cause of this general crush is this: Lord North arranged his members for to-morrow, on the intended motion of Mr Fox for his removal; and finding that Opposition possessed a decided majority, he thought it more expedient to depart with the appearance of voluntary resignation, than to wait till he was thrust from his dignity by the rude hand of irresistable necessity. *English Chron.*

The interior Cabinet, as usual, met on Sunday evening last at Lord Bute's, and consisted of Lord Stormont, Lord Loughborough, Lord Marchmont, Welbore Ellis, the Secretary at War, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland; immediately upon the breaking up of which Lord Bute went privately [illegible] in Pall-Mall to receive the [illegible]

Lord Bradford's patent, as Duke of Kent, is said to be making out.

Yesterday, the Contractors bill was read a second time in the House of Commons, and committed for this day.

The report of the marine mutiny bill was put off yesterday in the House of Commons till this day.

On Tuesday night the purser of the Lord Holland East-Indiaman, Capt. Williams, arrived at the East India House, with the agreeable news of the above ship being arrived at Plymouth, all well, from China.

The Lord Holland East-Indiaman, which is arrived at Plymouth, was chased off Scilly by a French frigate, but night coming on, she lost sight of her.

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in the Viper Ordnance cutter. They contain an account of the taking of Minorca.

The grand fleet, which is expected to be ready for sea in a few weeks, will certainly attempt the relief of Gibraltar, which place is most critically situated in point of supplies, as the blockade by sea is closely continued, so as to prevent any relief of consequence from striving there in single vessels.

The following very important intelligence, we hear, came in the last private dispatches from Sir Samuel Hood:—That the Spaniards, immediately on hearing of the discomfiture of the French fleet by Admiral Kempenfelt, and the ensuing storm, dispatched one of their swiftest sailing vessels with the intelligence, on board of which was not only the signals for the united fleets the next campaign in the West Indies, but the whole of their plan of operations. This vessel ran into the midst of the British fleet, at that time under French colours, and all the signals, plans, papers, &c. had the good fortune to fall into our hands, by which means the whole of their operations will be disconcerted. Among the many attacks discovered in these papers, one on the island of Jamaica stood the foremost.

Sir Samuel Hood has plainly shewn, by his manœuvre at St Kitt's, how practicable it would have been to take Monsr. de Grasse's station in the Cheasapeak, when he came out to engage Admiral Graves; and at that time, Sir Samuel said, he would have done it if the command had lain with him, which would have saved Lord Cornwallis's army. The French trust to sea room, skill in manœuvring, and waiting to be attacked, by which their artillery men display a skill which has never been attempted in our sea service, and which the French suppose atones for the inferiority of their seamen. In their attack upon Sir Samuel Hood's fleet in Basseterre road, there was a clear proof of the difference between attacking and waiting to be attacked.

The Tisiphone fireship, which is arrived with the news from Sir Samuel Hood, spoke with the Leeward-island outward-bound fleet, and informed them of the situation of St Kitt's, whereupon those ships which were bound for that island intended to sail for Barbadoes, until they learned whether St Kitt's remained in the hands of the French.

The Tisiphone fireship, which is arrived at Portsmouth, is ordered to be victualled, and got ready to carry over some dispatches to the Admirals Rodney, Hood, and Drake.

The account brought by the Brothers may yet prove true, as the Quebec frigate might probably sail with the important intelligence received from her by this vessel, subsequent to the time when Captain Sutton hope left the island. A few days will, if the Quebec was really coming home, in all probability clear up these doubts, by the arrival of that frigate in Europe.

General Fraser's force on the island of St Christopher's is near 800 men. Brimstone Hill is a rock about 200 or 300 yards from the sea shore, 400 feet high, of a sugar-loaf shape, and no access to it but by a negro-path; it has no water but from rain. The French vessel carrying the shells, &c. was taken; there is nothing but a bomb-proof on the rock; no cannon can be used against it; nothing can be landed or embarked on the north side of the island, and no vessel can approach or land any thing but in sight of Admiral Hood from Basse-Terre Road.

Old Road, where Count de Grasse took his station after the engagement with Admiral Hood, is on the other side of the island of St Kitt's, from Basse-Terre Road, whence Admiral Hood dates his letter to the Admiralty. It is there he will be able to embark all the Marquis de Bouille's forces, if the French attempt upon St Kitt's should fail.

The island of St Kitt's abounds with mines, which are very valuable: The forest produces timber, which they cut down and send to Antigua, where it is used in King's Yard, to repair the men of war.

St Kitt's was a bone of contention between the French and English from the year 1666 till the peace of Utrecht—a period of above fifty years, when it was finally ceded to Great Britain.

By yesterday's Lisbon mail, we learn, that the major-part of the Spanish fleet were returned to Cadiz; but that several men of war were cruizing off Cape St Vincent.

It is certain that the famous Ethan Allen has been formally summoned by Congress to cause a proper deputation to be sent from his new state of Vermont, and to acknowledge their authority, which he has peremptorily refused; and the consequences of such refusal are likely to create new disturbances in the middle provinces of America.

By letters from Petersburgh we hear, that a kind of epidemic disorder prevails in that capital, and that the number of persons afflicted with it amounted on the 12th ult. to above 57,600. Of 200 soldiers, who in the morning mounted guard in perfect health, 138 were carried before night to the hospital. We do not hear, however, of any being dead of that disorder, the cause of which is attributed to the alteration of the weather; the thermometer having suddenly fallen from 34 to 5 degrees below the congelation.

During the division in the House of Commons on Saturday morning last, Mr Fox gave notice in the lobby to the Gentlemen who divided with him, that he meant on Wednesday next to bring forward the same motion again in a different form, and therefore he begged gentlemen would not leave town till that day.

Extract of a letter received by the Glatton East-Indiaman, John Clements, Esq; Commander, arrived at Plymouth from the Island of Sumatra.

Fort Marlbro', October 12. 1781.

"In the beginning of August a packet arrived here express from Bombay with an account of the Dutch war; soon after arrived Commodore Clement's fleet of five Indiamen from China, to water and refresh, preferring this port to the Streight of Sunda. The Court of Directors having given general orders for the destruction of all the Dutch settlements, to favourable an opportunity as the assistance of these ships could not be lost; they were put under the orders of Henry Botham, Esq. third in council at Fort St Marlbro', on an expedition against Padang, and all the Dutch settlements on the west coast of Sumatra. When the ships were about twenty miles from Padang, Mr Botham went on shore with a flag of truce, and summoned the Governor to surrender to his Britannic Majesty's arms the fort and town of Padang, and all the forts and factories on the west coast of Sumatra. This mode was rather unusual, but circumstances excused it. Mr Botham had only one hundred soldiers for the expedition, a force very inferior to that in the garrison; the Governor of Padang concluding our five ships to be King's ships, and the force on board them formidable, surrendered to Mr Botham all the Netherlands Company's forts and factories, on condition that private property was reserved. The settlements we have captured are much more valuable ones than any our Company possess on that coast."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Jan. 29.

"It is with pleasure I tell you, that we have discovered a most dangerous plot formed against the garrison by the Spaniards. It was communicated to us by a Spanish deserter, and was as follows: The Spaniards had found means to corrupt fifteen of our men by very high bribes, and they had engaged to open the gate that was pretty nearly opposite to St Roche: In the mean time there was to be a very formidable force of gun-boats to batter Europa Point and the New Mole, to divert our attention; and the gate being opened, all the Spanish forces were to march in, sword in hand, and carry every thing before them. This was to have been done in the night-time. The soldiers who were to have betrayed the garrison were all executed yesterday by order of General Elliot. Provisions are very dear. The troops are in good health and spirits, and I think it will be impossible to reduce the garrison."

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Feb. 16.

"At the requisition of the British Court, by means of the Resident here, his Majesty's orders have been sent to the Admiralty at Elsineur for two ships of the line and two frigates to be equipped by the beginning of April, to escort all trading vessels from the Naize of Norway to the Northern ports of Great Britain. Russia and Sweden are going to undertake, we hear, a business of the same nature."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 5.

"There are letters arrived here, which mention that a certain European State is at present in a great ferment, and will soon furnish some interesting news.

"All are curious to know what will be done by the States relative to the Memorial presented to them by the American Emissary Mr Adams. Some imagine, that notwithstanding the warmth with which some members of the States have expressed themselves in favour of acknowledging the independence of America, yet it would be very impolitic to make any such acknowledgment till the States of America are declared independent by Great Britain. In the mean time Mr Adams has bought a spacious house here, which looks as if he meant to stay some time.

"Last Friday evening two couriers arrived here, one to the French and the other to the Spanish Ambassador, with accounts of the reduction of Fort St Philip's."

PRICE OF STOCKS, March 14.

Bank Stock, shut.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 70¾ a ½ opening.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, 54¾ a ⅞.	India Stock, shut.
3 per cent. con. 54½.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. red. con. shut.	India Bonds, 2 dis.
3 per cent. 1726. —	Exch. Bills, 2 a 3 dis.
Long. Ann. 16 ½ a 5-16ths.	Navy Bills, 1½ a ¾ dis.
— 1777, shut.	Lot. Tick. 15 l. 19 s. 8 d.
— 1778, 12¼ a 5-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 55½.
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 69½.
3 per cent Old Ann. —	Light L. Ann. 16 7-16ths, a ½.
	Omnium, 5½ prem.

WIND AT DEAL, March 13. N. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, March 18. 1782.

To the PUBLIC.

THIS forenoon, a quarter before twelve o'clock, a middle-sized woman, dressed in a light blue stuff gown, a red cloak with furr edging, and apparently about forty years of age, came into the surgeons ward of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and without making any complaint, or speaking to any person in the ward, dropped down on the floor, and instantly expired. As she is unknown to those in the ward, and no discovery has yet been made to whom she belongs, this information is given, that those connected with her may take such steps for her interment as they may judge proper.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Paisley, commander of his Majesty's ship Jupiter, to Mr Stephens, dated Spithead, March 1. 1782.

"Yesterday morning, off the Lizard, I captured the Boulogne privateer, of St Maloes, of 16 carriage guns. She had been only four days out, and taken nothing on this cruize."

Extract of a letter from London, March 14.

"A very general report has been circulated this evening, and affirmed in some of the public prints, of the resignation of Lord North; but, upon enquiry, we have great reason to think, that such an event, however probable, has not yet taken place. His Lordship this day appeared in the House of Commons, and sat on the Treasury Bench as usual.

"Yesterday being the adjourned call of the House, and the order of the day being moved for, Mr *Rolle* moved, That the call of the House should be postponed till Tuesday se'ennight; upon which a debate, of no very interesting nature, ensued; in the course of which, Sir *Joseph Mawbey*, and several others, spoke, till an amendment was at length moved, by its being proposed, that, instead of Tuesday se'ennight, that day six months should stand part of the question. After some little conversation, in which Sir Philip Jennings Clerke made some strong objections to the amendment, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment 32, and against it 72. Upon which, the further call of the House was appointed for Tuesday se'ennight.

"Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* then moved for the House going into a Committee, on the bill for preventing Government Contractors from sitting as Members of that House.

"Mr *Fox* said, as gentlemen seemed more in earnest this year than ever with the bill for excluding all contractors from sitting in that House as members of Parliament, he had paid

it more attention than ever. He really thought the bill should go to the exclusion of all persons having a contract, either directly or indirectly, not only with the public Boards, but with any part of government whatever. As this bill too was to have no kind of retrospect, he thought it very proper that it should go to affect persons who had contracts for more than a year, so that they might have notice of their contracts rendering them ineligible as members of Parliament, in order that they might be at liberty to make their option, either to give up their contracts, or remain members of that House. The Hon. Gentleman wished to bring in clauses for affecting those purposes; and therefore wished the Hon. Baronet would not think of moving the House to go into a committee on his bill for the present.

"Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* acquiesced in the Hon. Gentleman's opinion, and moved for a committee on Tuesday next; and the matter thereafter ended.

"This morning some dispatches were received from Jersey, by which we are informed, that three large ships from Nantz to St Domingo, were taken and sent in there by some of their privateers; and that they are very rich ships, laden with soldiers cloathing, bedding, and warlike stores.

"The Attorney General presented "a Bill to enable his "Majesty to conclude a peace or truce with the revolted Colonies in North America;" the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

"A petition from the Calico printers, was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

"A Bill for preventing the slaughtering of cattle, and for removing certain nuisances, &c. within the city and liberties of Edinburgh, was presented yesterday to the House of Commons, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time."

Extract of another letter from London, March 14.

"After the division on the call this day, the House of Commons resolved itself into a Committee upon the Ship Ransom bill, when a short conversation occurred.

"Alderman *Newnham* defended his bill on the strong grounds of necessity and expediency, and assured the House upon his honour, that all the merchants of London, whom he had consulted upon the subject, and he had studiously sought out almost every one of them, were highly pleased with it. The Alderman added some arguments to prove, that, unless some such bill passed, the mercantile interests of this country would be materially affected.

"Sir *Edward Astley* stated several reasons why he thought the bill, in its present form, needed amendment. Sir Edward declared, that he had spoken merely his own sentiments on the subject, but that he thought it fair, in point of candour, to say, that the majority of his constituents approved of the bill.

"Sir *Matthew White-Ridley* said, he had received advices from his constituents by the post, stating, that a meeting of all the capital shipowners in the coal trade had been held at Newcastle, when the present bill was taken into consideration; and upon a division on the question, whether it was a good and a desirable measure or not, there was a majority of 17 out of 80 against the bill, the majority thinking it likely to affect the coal trade.

"Alderman *Newnham* answered both these gentlemen, and used many strong arguments to prove, that the general good, deducible from such a bill as that then under consideration, would far outweigh any particular or private inconvenience to individuals.

"Mr *Hussey* spoke upon the occasion, and warmly contended, that at present, the first object of this country ought to be the increasing and strengthening of our navy; that to this purpose, what he had so often recommended, viz. the employing every person capable of assisting in any shape whatever, in ship-building, should be immediately attended to, and that a very principal point, that called for the notice of that House, was the preventing the sale of ships to our enemies. Mr Hussey said, it was shameful, when we were told, from authority, that the House of Bourbon was superior to us at sea, to suffer a single privateer to be built from our service, or a ship of any kind sold, through indirect means, to the enemy. The publick safety ought to swallow up and absorb every other idea with regard to building of ships, or fitting them out. Let the royal navy be once rendered superior to that of the foe, and then it would be time enough to think of the interests of individuals, or any other private consideration whatever. If this idea was not adopted, individual adventurers would get rich, and the state would be ruined.

"Lord *Nugent* said, what the Honourable Gentleman, who had just sat down, had remarked, was well worth the most serious attention of the House. His Lordship strengthened Mr Hussey's reasoning, by stating instances that had fallen within his own knowledge, of the enemy's having bought ships, of considerable tonnage, in the name of other ostensible purchasers.

"Lord *Mulgrave* informed the Committee, that a bill for preventing the pernicious practice of selling ships to the enemy was then under consideration, and would soon be proposed to the House. His Lordship declared the matter was of a very weighty and important nature, but at the same time it was a very nice and difficult point to settle and adjust, so as to prevent the evil effectually, without giving rise to a new mischief, and that of a greater extent. With regard to the present bill, his Lordship said, it had ever struck him as a matter worthy the most serious consideration of the House, and he would say more; the sooner that bill, or some bill like it in tendency and effect, passed both Houses, and became a law, the greater the advantage which would result to the Public. His Lordship stated various facts in the custom of ransoming, to shew how liable to abuse the practice was, and how mischievously it was exercised.

"Mr *Hussey* said, he was glad to hear that the noble Lord had said a bill was certainly necessary, and he hoped such a bill would soon be proposed. He begged, however, to inform the noble Lord, that merely preventing our enemies from purchasing ships, would not effectually remedy the evil. These ships ought not to be suffered to rot in their harbours; they ought to be purchased by Government, fitted out as ships of force, and sent to sea in the public service. In short, every effort ought to be made to increase the marine strength of the kingdom, that was either practicable or possible.

"Mr *Strutt*, and several other members, took part in the conversation. At length the bill passed the Committee."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the fleet under Sir Samuel Hood, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Baffaterre Bay, St Chriſtopher's, Feb. 7.

"We have lost the Solebay frigate. She went on shore at Nevis, and we were obliged to burn her, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy."

Lady Grant of Dalvay died at Dalvay House, on Tuesday the 12th instant, most justly and universally regretted by her family and friends.

Died on the 28 inst. at sea, on board the Glatton East Indiaman, Hew Steuart, Esq; Governor of Bencoolen.

Friday last, died here Mr Roderick M'Leod writer in Edinburgh, very much regretted by all his friends and acquaintances.

On Thursday last, the 14th, died here, much regretted and justly esteemed, Robert Murray, bookseller and printer in Edinburgh, nephew to Mr Gordon bookseller.

We hear from Glasgow, that Mr Jackson has humanely offered a play for the benefit of the sufferers in the late inundation, and to distribute the whole profits amongst them; and that Mrs Jackson remains at Glasgow for the purpose of performing that night.

Tuesday at Newcastle they had a violent storm of wind a N. W. attended with heavy showers of sleet and snow. Upwards of 50 light colliers, lying under Tynemouth castle, were obliged to cut away, or slip their anchors, and drove out to sea; two of which, we hear, got into Sunderland harbour: and it is supposed the rest are gone for Burlington. The weather has since continued stormy at intervals, but we do not hear of any further damage at sea.

A letter from Hull says, that the Heart of Oak privateer of Liverpool, has taken a Dutch privateer off the Humber, and brought her in there; the Dutchman had taken, last Friday, two colliers from Sunderland, and a corn vessel; the colliers she sent for the Texel, and the latter she ransomed for 1200 guineas; the ransomers on board.

The following is an exact account of the goods imported into Scotland from the Baltic, during the year 1781:

At Leith, there were imported, by 23 vessels, 69,401 poods of iron, 26,636 poods of clean hemp, 12,889 poods of hemp codilly, 21,653 poods heads flax, 78 ditto, 519 poods brittles, 10 poods wax, 26,305 poods tallow, 60 poods saltpetre, 1122 poods potashes, 20 poods feathers, 921 arschins broad diaper, 5000 arschins pollock, 2332 arschins printed linen, 53 pieces drillings, 277 pieces flems, 195 pieces ravenducks, 5763 pieces common deals, 70 poods horse-hair, 50 pieces deer-horns, and 49 poods soap.

At Sea Lock, by 22 vessels, 89,155 poods of iron, 25,572 poods of clean hemp, 2790 poods outshot, 928 poods half clean, 6705 poods of hemp codilly, 10,244 poods heads flax, 168 poods brittles, 24,328 poods tallow, 50 poods potashes, 2372 arschins broad diaper, 3101 arschins narrow diaper, 2401 arschins crash, 864 arschins pollock, 1830 arschins printed linen, 907 pieces drillings, 1092 pieces flems, 904 pieces ravenducks, 385 chests linseed, 6257 pieces common deals, 700 pieces hareskins, and 157 poods horse-hair.

At Dundee, by 16 vessels, 12,285 poods of iron, 26,130 poods heads flax, 177 poods ditto, 202 poods tallow, 94 pieces flems, 33 pieces ravenducks, and 245 pieces of common deals.

At Aberdeen, by 3 vessels, 5418 poods of iron, 3508 poods clean hemp, 176 poods hemp codilly, 1687 poods heads flax, 14 poods brittles, 2781 poods tallow, 214 poods tar, 40 poods rosin, and 26 pieces foxskins.

At Dunbar, by 2 vessels, 2209 poods of iron, 3900 poods clean hemp, 633 poods outshots, 47 poods tallow, and 80 pieces common deals.

At Portseton, by 1 vessel, 5335 poods of iron, 129 poods heads flax, and 82 pieces common deals.

At Alloa, by 1 vessel, 1638 poods of iron, 373 poods clean hemp, 313 poods heads flax, 1764 poods tallow, and 490 pieces common deals.

At Inverness, by 1 vessel, 1000 poods of iron, 5124 poods half clean hemp, 254 poods heads flax, and 105 pieces common deals.

At Cromartie, by 1 vessel, 5640 poods of iron, 8630 poods half clean hemp, and 1433 poods hemp codilly.

DUN'S ROOMS.

As the Duchess of Gordon takes the direction of the Charity Assembly, fixed for to-morrow, at Dun's rooms, her Grace proposes keeping the two first sets for children; and hopes the public will not be less humane than Mr Dun, who gives his rooms gratis.

The Assembly begins precisely at seven o'clock.

NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, Subscribers to the New Rooms, are requested to meet at one o'clock afternoon on Thursday next, the 21st current, at Prince's-street Coffee-house.

As the purpose of this Meeting is finally to adjust the plan of the building, it is requested that all the Subscribers in town will be pleased to attend.

Extract of a letter from Corke, March 4.

"Friday last, arrived his Majesty's ship Dolphin, 44 guns, Capt. Sutton, from Beerhaven.

"Yesterday, sailed his Majesty's frigate Crocodale, Capt. King, for Spithead, with 29 sail of shipping under her convoy.

"Also, sailed his Majesty's frigates, Ariel, and Squirrel, on a cruize."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I AM informed a Debating Society, called the *Minerva*, is lately instituted at Leith, by a number of young gentlemen, who wish to improve themselves both in argument and oratory.

Several people, as well there as in Edinburgh, wish to know upon what principles it is founded, and upon what terms visitors are admitted either as auditors or speakers. No doubt some of the gentlemen who are members, will satisfy the public in this respect, which will particularly oblige, Sir,

Your and their humble servant,

PHILO ORATORIS.

Edinburgh, March 1782.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

AS General Conway has, by God's blessing, happily couched the blind eyes of the nation, the object he hath set before us should be looked after with vigour. If his Majesty, therefore, will ask of his dutiful and loyal subjects a free gift or benevolence, in order to regain our lost sovereignty at sea, in such case I will most joyously pay down the sum of twenty guineas. If every man in Britain, scoundrels excepted, will do as much, then the Treasurer of the Navy will find his cash chest heavier than ever treasurer did since the days of Jason, Noah, or Deucalion.

Edin. Feb. 5. H. BURGESS.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

March 14. Peggy and Nelly, Watt, from Perth, with grain.
Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with ditto and goods.
Generous Mind, Knight, from Kincardine, with whisky.
William and Christian, Syme, from Perth, with grain.
15. Mally, Arbuthnot, of Lighton, from Montrose, with goods.
Anne, Gowan, from ditto, with wheat.
Two Brothers, Cruickshanks, from Stromness, with kelp.
Robert and Meadrie, Flett, from ditto, with beef, &c.
Robert, Strong, from Shetland, with goods.
16. Free Mason, Easter, from Carron, in ballast.
And seven sloops with coals.
20. Nelly, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Friendship, Milne, from ditto, with ditto.

SAILED,

Nelly, Tulloch, for Glasgow, with goods.
Jean, Brown, for ditto, with ditto.
Providence, Wilson, for Berwick, with ditto.

FOREIGN CHINA.

To the Nobility, Gentry, &c.

TO be SOLD by auction by Mr SMITH auctioneer, on Wednesday the 20th instant, and three following days, in a large room, first door immediately above Mr Gibson's haberdashery ware-room, Bridge-Street,

FOREIGN CHINA, just arrived from London.

The property of several Captains lately arrived from China,

CONSISTING OF

Services of blue and white Dishes and Plates.	Bowls and Basons,
Tureens and Dishes.	Cups and Saucers.
Soup Dishes and Plates.	Jars and Beakers.
Desert and Water Plates.	bottles and Basons.
Great variety of complete Tea Sets, of the best Nankeen blue, and rich coloured ditto.	Sets of Mugs.
	Japan'd Dressing Boxes.
	Ginham's and Garnet Beads.

With many other valuable India goods to numerous to insert.

Catalogues of this valuable collection may be had at the place of sale, which will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning, and four o'clock in the afternoon, each day.

The goods to be put up at the pleasure of the company, and sold without reserve.—To be viewed betwixt ten and eleven o'clock in the morning of the days of sale.

N. B. The Sale of Furniture, formerly advertised by Mr Smith, would have begun this day, had not the consignment of the above goods prevented it, by being put into his hands, with express orders to be peremptorily sold off on these days. On that account, he humbly hopes the Public will excuse the unavoidable delay.——Catalogues of that furniture will be ready to be given out in ten days, with the fixed days of sale.

A SALE OF NEW HOPS.

THERE is to be sold by public roup on Wednesday the 20th inst. in the Weigh-house of Edinburgh, a quantity of NEW HOPS by last convoy from London.—The roup to begin at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. To be set up in Pockets, or Half Pockets, as purchasers incline.

ABERDEEN, MARCH 13. 1782.

THE Dean of Guild and his Court, having met, and taken into consideration the minutes of the Committee of Royal Boroughs respecting the Bankrupt Law, now about to expire; and having also seen and considered some observations and proposed improvements on the Scots Bankrupt Law, they are unanimously of opinion,

I. That it would be highly detrimental to the commercial interests of this country, if the present bankrupt law was suffered to expire, without having some law of the same kind substituted in its place.

II. That the attaching and bringing to sale the heritable property of bankrupts, is so tedious and expensive by the present law of Scotland, that an alteration of the law, in regard to that matter, is a thing not only highly desirable, but indispensably necessary; and that a bankrupt law, which does not enforce and legalise the surrender of an insolvent debtor's whole subject, as well heritable as moveable, would not only be incomplete, but would tend to obstruct and retard the operations of the managers, without obviating or removing many inconveniencies that have hitherto been experienced.

III. That a law framed upon the very liberal and equitable principles laid down by the Committee of Boroughs, seems calculate to produce the most salutary consequences, as thereby it is intended to procure a full surrender of a bankrupt whole estate, both real and personal;—to guard against partial and undue preferences;—to lay down a regular system for the direction of those who may be entrusted with the management of the bankrupt's affairs;—to punish the fraudulent, and to protect the fair bankrupt. The meeting do therefore unanimously approve of the proceedings of the Committee of Boroughs in regard to this important business; and do earnestly recommend the further prosecution thereof, by a speedy application to Parliament for having this beneficial law executed by public statute.

PERTH, MARCH 13. 1782.

THE Magistrates and Council of this Burgh being in Council assembled, there was laid before them the minutes and proceedings of the Committee of Royal Boroughs, with regard to the renewal of the Bankrupt Act for Scotland, now about to expire, with the alterations and amendments therein proposed, as transmitted from the Presses of the said Committee; which being read and carefully considered, they unanimously approved of the same, and agreed to recommend to the representative in Parliament for this district of boroughs, to pay particular attention to any bill that may be brought in by the Committee of the Royal Boroughs for a new law, in the terms proposed in the foresaid minutes. And further recommended to the Provost, to return the thanks of the Council to the Right Honourable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Provost of Glasgow, and the other gentlemen who have taken an active hand in this business; and appointed this act to be inserted in the Edinburgh news-papers.

House and Farm in Roxburghshire to Let.

TO be LET for one or more years as can be agreed upon, the MANSION-HOUSE of LONGNEWTON, consisting of six fire-rooms, and other conveniencies, with gardens and farm offices, and 70 acres of good well inclosed rounds, in pasture and tillage, around the house; all lying in the parish of Ancrum, and county of Roxburgh. The entry to the houses and pasture land to be at Whitsunday, to the arable land at Michaelmas 1782. The premisses lie nigh to the great turnpike roads leading south and north, and east and west, through Roxburghshire, within five miles of Jedburgh, eleven miles of Hawick, nine miles of Kelso, and four miles of Melrose.

For particulars enquire at the Honourable George Cranstoun residing at Longnewton, or at Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

ANNUAL TURNPIKE MEETING AT PRESTONPANS.

THE TRUSTEES of the Turnpike-roads in the county of East Lothian, possessing lands north of the post-road, are desired to meet in the house of Mrs Dow innkeeper in Prestonpans, upon Saturday the 30th day of March current, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in order to the allocation of the fund on the roads to be repaired for the present year. And this notice given in obedience to a standing order of the said Trustees.

JOHN CRAW, Cl.

Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of the deceased Mr ROBERT SYM Clerk to the Signet, are requested immediately to lodge their grounds of debts, with an oath on the verity thereof, in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet, in order that a scheme of division may be made out of such part of the funds as is now converted into money.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE HOUSE in Adams's Square, belonging to George Buchan of Kello, with Stable, Coach-house, &c. possessed by Lord Auchinleck.

Isaac Grant, writer to the signet, will inform as to particulars, either in regard to a sale or set.

The house may be seen upon Tuesdays and Thursdays, in the forenoon.

HOUSE OF BANKTON,

In the parish of Prestonpans.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, The HOUSE, Pigeon-House, and Offices of BANKTON, with about 21 acres of Land, formed into several inclosures, at present possessed by W. Hope Weir, Esq; of Craigiehall. The house is large, well disposed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleasantly situated in East Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal and two market towns, and within seven miles of Edinburgh. It commands extensive and agreeable prospects, and is well supplied with water from two excellent springs.

Any person inclining to treat for a set, may apply to John Buchan, James's Court; and the house may be seen every week day between the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.

There is a stage coach from Edinburgh to Prestonpans every day, which is within half a mile of the house.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 12. Satisfaction armed ship, from a cruize.
13. Cumbreas cutter, from a cruize.

SAILED,

14. Minerva, Hill, for Whitehaven, with tobacco.
Peggy, Elson, for St Lucia, with goods.
Glasgow, Slater, for Ulverstone, with ditto.
Peggie, Bouskill, for Lancaster, with ditto.
Jean M'Kenzie, for Dublin, with herrings.
Elizabeth, Blair, for ditto, with ditto.
Dolphin, M'Kay, for Dumfries, in balast.

ROUP OF MILLINERY GOODS AND HATS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, in the shop within the Exchange, lately possessed by Walter Seton and Company late merchants in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th day of March 1782, betwixt the hours of twelve at noon and one in the afternoon,

The WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE that belonged to the said Walter Seton and Company, consisting of a great Variety of Laces of all kinds, some of them very fine; Worked Goods, Muslins, Persians, Sattins, Silk Hose, Silk and Leather Gloves of all kinds, Ribbons, Fans, &c. &c.; and every other article in the Millinery Branch.

AS ALSO, The WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS that belonged to the deceased Daniel Seton late merchant in Edinburgh in the Hat Trade, consisting of a great variety of fine and coarse Ladies and Gentlemens Hats of all sizes; together with an assortment of Furniture for hats.

The Millinery Goods will be exposed to sale in one Lot, and the whole Hattery articles in another Lot.

The whole of the above goods and inventories thereof may be seen in the shop.

For further particulars apply to Andrew Hamilton clerk to the signet, who will show the articles of roup, and inventories of the goods.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Heron's Long-room in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 20th of March, at 12 o'clock mid-day,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

93 Casks of CLAYED SUGAR.
10 Bags of COFFEE.
18 Hogsheads of TOBACCO.

Being part of the cargo of De Batavier, Sieffe Siefpkes De Graaf late master, taken by his Majesty's ships of war the Monarch, Panther, and Sybil.

Samples of the goods, and conditions of the sale, will be shown at the Compting-house of Somervell, Gordon, and Company, merchants in Glasgow.

SALE OF PRIZE GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, in different lots, at the Warehouse of Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of March current, at ten o'clock forenoon,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Being part of the Cargo of the BECKY AND HARRIOT, Prize to the LIVELY Privateer, WILLIS MACNEE Commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston, viz.

280 pieces Linen.
28 pieces White Sheeting.
71 pieces Russia Sheeting, and Raven Duck.
49 pieces Dowlas.
10 pieces Huckaback.
18 pieces Diaper.
8 Damask Table Cloths.
3 pieces Tike.
29 dozen Check and Linen Handkerchiefs.
39 pieces Buckram.
76 dozen pairs Cotton, Thread, and Worsted Stockings.
18 Worsted Breeches Pieces.
237 pieces Calicoes.
32 pieces Durants and Lastings.
12 pieces Demitty and Quilting.
108 pieces Checks.
27 pieces Jeanet.
2 pieces Thickset.
51 dozen Tapes.
75 gruss of Lacing and Bindings.
42 pieces Shalloons.
65 pieces Broad Cloth.
246 reams Writing-paper.
560 dozen Pins.
283 dozen Knives and Forks.
4 dozen pairs of Buckles.
243 dozen Pen Knives, Files and Scissars.
12 Tea Trays, Bread Baskets, and Servers.
5250 best Quills.
A quantity of Sealing Wax and Wafers.
380 Lawn and Guaze Handkerchiefs and Aprons.
100 yards of black and white Gauze.
316 lib. of Thread.
100 dozen of Fans.
3 Silk Umbrellas.
10 Beaver Hats.
2 pieces of Carpeting.
12 pieces Osnaburgs.
98 pieces Sail Cloth.
360 Looking-glasses.
3175 feet of Window-glass.
6 boxes of Tin-plates.
41 casks of White Paint.
1000 lib. Lead Shot.
5 casks of Stearch.

And a variety of Millinery and Haberdashery Ware, &c.

The Goods are of the best qualities, and will be shown three days before the sale. Catalogues will be had by applying as above.

TO be LET, for such number of years as parties shall agree, and to be entered to immediately,

The House and Garden of DALLAMUIR,

and Bleachfield of MARYBURGH, and the whole Machinery and Bleaching Utensils, and the Lint-mill thereto belonging. The situation is very convenient, as it lies near the turnpike-road, within five miles of Kinross, ten from the North Queen's Ferry, and six from Dunfermline. The Bleachfield is well frequented, and the Machinery in good order, and a good supply of water. The premisses would also answer well for a Distillery or Brewery; and if a farm is wanted, the tenant can be sufficiently accommodated therewith. Any person whom this may suit may apply to Robert Bruce at Blair House, near Kinross.

N. B. The present tenant is provided in another farm, and is desirous of removing immediately.

LANDS to be LET in Dumfries-Shire.

TO be LET by public roup, within the house of Robert Gordon innkeeper in Minnihive, on Tuesday the 26th day of March inst. at twelve o'clock noon,

The following FARMS of the ESTATE of CROGLIN, viz.

The Farms of Alpine, Croglin, Marqueston Park, Tenleoch, and Macqueston, lying in the parish of Tynron; and the Farms of Skelstone, and Clawck, lying in the parish of Dunscore. The said farms are to be entered to at Whitsunday first.—Any person inclining to take the same may be informed as to further particulars, by applying to Francis Grierson younger of Marwhern, by Minnihive.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By the KING's PATENT.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this most efficacious Medicine, renders it unnecessary to lavish encomiums on its salutary effects: Suffice it therefore to say, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, and by promoting a good digestion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the constitution.—To these qualities the faculty attribute its having proved so eminently serviceable in gouty, rheumatic, scorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypochroniac cases: and hence also they account for its being so particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and such as are incident to the constitution in Spring and Fall.

*** To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each signed by

W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

Sold by W. Nicoll, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3 s. the bottle, with the usual allowances; Messrs HUSBAND and ELDER, Edinburgh; J. Potts at Dublin; and by a dealer in most of the principal towns in Great Britain.

To be SOLD, or LET furnished, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT elegant and convenient HOUSE, opposite the Canongate Church, belonging to Lady Janet Sinclair, presently possessed by Robert Anstruther, Bart.

For particulars as to a sale or set, application may be made to Isaac Grant writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th of March current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That INCLOSURE lying adjacent to the village of Restalrig, consisting of 6 acres of exceeding rich meadow ground.

As the common sewer from Edinburgh runs through the inclosure, there is annually collected, in places made for the purpose, a great quantity of very fine dung.

James Stewort gardener at Restalrig will show the Inclosures.

For particulars enquire at Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

LAURENCKIRK BLEACHFIELD, 1782.

JOHN BAIRD, Mill-wright and Bleacher, has, at considerable expence, extended and improved the machinery and other accommodations of the field; and has also engaged an approved and experienced Bleacher from Lumerty Bleachfield, near Perth. Those who please to send their cloth to this field, may depend on having it done in the best manner.

The prices for bleaching on the following reasonable terms:

All cloth yard wide, ⅞ths and ¼ths wide, wove in an 800 reed, and under, at 1½ d. per ell.

	per ell.
900 at	2 d.
1000 and 1100, at	2½ d.
1200,	3 d.
1300,	3½ d.
1400,	4 d.
1500,	4½ d.
1600,	5 d.
1700, and above, at	5½ d.

Sale linens at 2 s. 6 d. per 20 ell.

Ditto plainens, tweels, 2 s. 8 d. per do.
Diapers and tweels, yard wide, at 3½ d.
⅞ths wide, at 3 d. and ¾ths wide at 2½ d.
Cambrics and Lawns at 1½ d.
All qualities of Yarn at 7 d. per spindle.
Half Bleaching on reasonable terms, and all kinds of cloth comform.

Cloth for this field, taken in at Edinburgh, by
Messrs David Bridges merchant, Luckenbooths,—and
Alexander Manners merchant, above the Tron-Church.

Leith, by Robert Dalzell spirit-dealer, Sheriff-brae.
Dundee, by James Anderson merchant, Murray-gate.
Forfar, by David Roberts merchant.
Arbroath, by Charles Nicol, merchant.
Brechin, by John Clark merchant.
Montrose, by Robert Ferrier merchant.
John's-haven, by James Milne merchant.
Bervie, by Robert Anderson merchant.
Fettercairn, by John Austine merchant.
Marykirk, by Robert Smart merchant.
Laurenceckirk, by David Muckart merchant.
Stonehaven, by David Lyon merchant.
Aberdeen, by John Ewen merchant, Castlestreet; and John Wishart merchant, in the Green;

And at the Bleachfield:—At all which places receipts will be given; and at whatever place the cloth is given in, it will be delivered at the same place, for which ready money is to be paid. The carriage to be free to and from the bleachfield.

Cloth to be laid down from the beginning of April; but none taken in after the end of July, to be returned white this season.

The Cloth to be marked at both ends in the common way.

Those who want their cloth for sale, may have it stamped and properly lapped, if desired when given in.

GORGIE PRINTINGFIELD,

NEAR EDINBURGH, 1782.

JAMES REID and Co. continue to print Linen and Cotton Cloth for Household Furniture, Garments, &c. after the best manner. Books, containing great variety of new fashionable patterns, to be seen, and Cloths taken in for printing, at Edinburgh, by

Messrs Charles Erskine and Co. above the City-guard.
Mr Thomas Michie merchant, head of Libberton's Wynd.

Mr Orr in Leith.
Mrs Stewart in Musselburgh.
Mr Young in Dalkeith.
Mr Wardlaw in Haddington.
Mr Wood in Gifford.
Mr James Manderston in North Berwick.
Miss Gilloch in Dunbar.
Mr Morrison in Berwick.
Mr Gray in Dunse.
Mr Fairly in Greenlaw.
Mr Fraser in Kelso.
Mr Hill in Jedburgh.
Mr Lamb in Selkirk.
Mr Allan in Dumfries.
Mr Finlay in Lanark.
Mr Andrew Ferguson merchant in Glasgow.
Mr William Struthers merchant in Paisley.
Miss Campbell in Irvine.
Mr Boag in Ayr.
Mr Thomas Ramsay in Maybole.
Mrs Watson in Campbelton.
Mrs Deas in Greenock.
Miss Baird in Stirling.
Mr Lithgow in Falkirk.
Mr William Heugh in Linlithgow.
Mr Wilson in Whitburn.
Mr Johnston in Alloa.
Miss Wardlaw in Dunfermline.
Mr Brown in Kirkcaldy.
Mr Heen in Leven.
Mr Young in Cupar of Fife.
Mr Swap in Dundee.
Mr Brand in Montrose.
Mr Thomas Peat in Perth.
Mr Cargill in Dunkeld.
Mr Tenent in Anstruther.
Mrs Martin in Queensferry;
And at the Printing-field.

N. B. Cloth returned with dispatch, carriage free.

LEVEN BLEACHFIELD, 1782.

JOHN READ bleaches at the following prices: 800 and under, 2 d. per yard; 900, 2½d. 1000 and 1100, 3 d. 1200 and 1300, 3½d. 1400 and 1500, 4 d. 1600 and above, 4½d. Lawns, 2½d. Cottons and Long Lawns, 3 d. Diapers, 3½d. Cambrics and Damasks, 4 d. Tweellings, 3 d. 4 d. and 5 d.

Cloth taken in at Edinburgh by William Dawson merchant, Lawnmarket, Mrs Spottiswood merchant, Grass-market, Mrs Reid mercatrix, opposite the Guard, John Robertson staymaker, head of the Canongate; Mrs Bonthron merchant on the Bridge, Leith; David Lyall merchant, Burntisland; Baillie James Peden, Kinghorn; William Orrak sadler, Links, and James Gourlay merchant, Kirkcaldy; James Henderson weaver, Dysart; Patrick Corsar merchant, Colinsburgh; David Wallace weaver, Kilconquhar; William Bruce weaver, Ely; Andrew Mackie vintner, St Monance; Mrs Horsburgh merchant, Pittenweem; James Mercer merchant, Anstruther; Geo. Westwater, weaver, Crail; Bailie Andrew Watson manufacturer, and John Gourlay weaver St Andrew's; William Mitchell, at Messrs Geo. Hall and Co.'s warehouse, Dundee; all of whom give receipts.

KEIR BLEACHFIELD, 1782.

CHARLES STIRLING bleaches all plain Linen, yard wide, or under wrought in a

900 reed, or under, at 2½d.
10 and 1100, at 3 d.
12 and 1300, at 3½d.
14 and 1500, at 4 d.
1600 and all above, at 4½d.
Narrow Tweelings & Diapers, Satinets, Cambrics, & Long Lawns at 3½d.
Damasks at 4½d.

Sheetings, Broad Damasks, and Diapers, at reasonable rates.

Cloth for this Field is taken in at Edinburgh by
Bailie JOHN LOTHIAN merchant, New-Exchange,
Edward Ramage merchant, New Town, and
Robert Yetts weaver, Cross-causeway.

Robert Muir in Leith.
Miss Glassford, Borrowstounness.
James Burges merchant, Linlithgow.
Alexander Fleming linen-manufacturer, Kirkliston.
Mrs Rule, Falkirk.
James Johnston merchant, Alloa.
John Wilson merchant, Dunfermline.
Alexander Goodlet vintner, Mid-Calder.
Miss Glass, Stirling.
Patrick Geddes manufacturer, Culross.
Robert Rentoul merchant, Kincardine.
John White weaver, Crieff.
And at the Bleachfield.

At all which places Receipts will be given.

To be LET for a year, and entered to at Whitsundaynext,

THAT large HOUSE, with Office-houses, lying in Quality-street of Leith, and presently possessed by John Learmonth merchant there.

Apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

LANDS TO BE SOLD, by Adjournment.

UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parishes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and sheriffdom of Perth.

The yearly rent of the estate is 632 l. 8 s. 11¼ d. Sterling of money, 78 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a rise of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a considerable rise upon several of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1789; one of which farms is at present subset for 20 l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of these farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leases.

This estate is very improveable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of interest not included in the rental, and on which inclosing there has been above 1000 l. sterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell marle in Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teath, within 8 miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of shell marle have been lately discovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within less than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.—For the encouragement of purchasers, these lands will be set up at 14,700 l.

The Lands will be exposed together or separately as purchasers shall incline; and will be shown by Robert Stewart at the house of Lanrick or George M'Queen tenant in Tar of Rouskie.

II. About 19 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 29 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient mansion-house and offices, and the superiority of part of the lands of Cambusbarron, out of which there are feu-duties payable to the extent of 21 l. Sterling yearly. To be set up at 950 l.

III. A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COXETHILL, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1773, as presently possessed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down, and is inclosed and subdivided. There is also a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the sole property of the tacksman. To be set up at 630 l.

For further particulars, application may be made to David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Græme clerk to the signet, who will show the rentals and conditions of sale of the different subjects, with the progresses of writs and surveys of the estate of Lamrick and Rouskie.

DAY OF ROUP ALTERED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th March inst. at 6 o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of GOSPERTRIE, lying in the parish of Strathmiglo, and shire of Fife.

And the Lands of BALNETHILL, in the parish of Portmoak and shire of Kinross,

These lands are situated within three miles of Kinross, and in the neighbourhood of other market-towns. They are very extensive, of a good soil, and are capable of great improvement, which, from their vicinity to lime, coal, free stone, &c. may be carried on at a moderate expence.

The present yearly rent is about 198 l. Sterling, free of all deductions.

Both estates hold fen of subjects superior.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

If the above estate of Gospertrie is not sold in whole, it will be exposed in two separate lots or parcels. One lot to consist of the farm of Wester Gospertry, with the pendicle called Hedderwick, the present free rent whereof is 74 l. 14 s. And the other lot to consist of the farms of Easter Gospertrie and Glenside, including the pendicle of Law of Gospertrie, the present free rent of which is 76 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, with 42 hens and 16 carriages.

The title-deeds and articles of sale are in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet, Carrubber's Close, who will inform of further particulars.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 162 acres arable, and 80 acres pasture, in the parish of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife

The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent soil, and good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pidgeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank.—Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Peaston, Esq; of Soutra, at his house in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who wil show the title deeds.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands of SIDESERF and KINGSTON-HILL, lying in the parish of North Berwick, and county of Haddington. These lands hold of the Crown, and consist of above 120 acres of exceeding rich arable ground. They are pleasantly situated near the road from North Berwick to Haddington. There is a neat commodious Mansion-house and Office-houses, with a very good garden, upon the premisses. The whole has been in the natural possession of the proprietor for many years.

The title-deeds, with a plan of the lands, are in the hands of John Tait writer to the signet, east end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who has full powers to sell.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of ADAMTOWN, with ten acres or thereby of Land, part of the great Mead called Sanquhar-Bogue, lying in the parishes of Monkton and St-Evox, and shire of Ayr, and within five miles of the boroughs of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and three of Ayr.

The estate is of a very rich quality, lies exceedingly compact, and is properly inclosed and subdivided with ditches and hedges, which are in a thriving condition. There are about 40 acres natural wood upon the estate, which will very soon be ready for cutting. Besides which there are a considerable number of very old trees, properly disposed around a commodious modern mansion-house, judiciously situated, and commanding an extenve prospect of a fertile and well-cultivated country, the frith of Clyde, island of Arran, and rock of Ailsa. And at a proper distance from the mansion-house, there is a very good kitchen garden, and orchard well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.—The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for the member of Parliament for the shire of Ayr.

The progress of writs to the estate is perfectly clear, and may be seen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the signet, to whom, or to John Bofwell writer in Ayr, any intending to purchase may apply for further particulars.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows: viz 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.